THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1771. THE NUMBER 244.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

NEWBERN, *(N. Carolina) Dec.* 7.

ON Wednesday last, the Members of the General Assembly of this province met here; and after taking the oaths for the qualification of public officers, and subscribing the test, waited upon his Excellency the Governor at the Palace, to acquaint him thereof. His Excellency was then pleased to direct them to return to the House, and make choice of a Speaker.

The Members being returned, and acquainted that Col. John Harvey, the late worthy Speaker, being much indisposed, and unable to give his attendance, Col. Richard Caswell was unanimously elected, and conducted to the chair accordingly.

The House then again waited upon his Excellency, and presented their Speaker, which choice he was pleased to approve, and then opened the session with the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable COUNCIL, *Mr* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

NOTHING can be more seasonable or more grateful to me than my meeting you at this time, in so full Assembly, while objects the most interesting to this country wait your deliberations. On this occasion I purpose to declare my mind with much freedom, considering that I am now speaking to every freeholder in the province, through their Representatives, on matters of the highest importance to them. Setting aside therefore every lesser consideration for the present, I shall confine myself chiefly to these four points, which, in the most urgent manner, I offer for your consideration.

The abuses in the conduct of the public funds, the general complaints against public offices and officers; the evils arising from the circulation of counterfeit money; and the injuries offered to his Majesty's government at and since the last Hillsborough Superiour Court.

It is a matter of much concern to me, and must be to every honest man in the country, that after the frequent solicitations that have been made for a just state of the public revenue, no such account has been hitherto produced. The plan I laid before the last Assembly for keeping the public accounts stands unimpeached as to propriety, regularity, and method. I refer it therefore to your reconsideration, and wish it may now be adopted by the force of a law, flattering myself it will give the fullest satisfaction to the public. In my opinion, Treasurers while in office should be restricted, under severe penalties and the loss of their employment, from entering either directly or indirectly, into any kind of commerce. Such a restraint would guard against the temptation of employing the public money as a stock in private trade, and allow them sufficient leisure to attend the duties of their office.

The liberty former Treasurers have assumed to themselves, for I know of no such power given them by law, of taking monies at pleasure from one fund to make up the deficiency of others, has been a conduct of much prejudice to the country. A practice unknown in any well regulated state, and introductive of much confusion in the public accounts. The appropriation of public monies are ever held sacred to the purpose for which they are raised; nothing less than an act of the legislature, upon great emergency, ought to carry them out of their proper channel.

These are suggestions that occur to me on the subject of the public revenue. When you reflect that a considerable sum of money is already lost to the public, and more in danger of being so, by the irregular conduct of the officers of the revenue in keeping and settling their accounts, I hope you will think with me that the prosperity of the colony immediately depends upon establishing such regulations in the Treasurer's office as will prevent future irregularities, bring to the public view what are past, and remove the jealousies entertained by the people with respect to that office.

Let me next recommend to you to make the most scrupulous enquiries into the complaints against public offices and officers in the government, and to provide as well for the redress of those which have an existence, as to establish the fees of office in so express and determined a manner, as will put them beyond the possibility of doubt or abuse. This will give great and just content to the public. You shall be furnished with an account of the fees taken by me on each instrument I have issued, that the country may be informed of my conduct in this particular.

The circulation of so large a quantity of counterfeited currency among us afford a presumption that persons of more considerable property than those of moderate substance have been concerned in this base and dishonourable traffic. An evil absolutely destructive of public credit, and operating to the ruin of many honest families. Were those who have passed sums of that counterfeit currency called upon by you to declare from whom it was received, very probably, by tracing it up, the authors of this iniquity might be discovered.

The papers and depositions I have received respecting the late outrages at Hillsborough, which I shall lay before you, are the proceedings of a seditious mob. Men, who, regardless of the Royal clemency for former treasons, and in open contempt of the admonition given them by a resolve of your House last session, have (accompanied with circumstances the most infolent and inhuman) torn down justice from her tribunal, and renounced all legislative authority. Were these men, who have thus broke through all the bounds of human society, and trampled under foot the laws of their country, allowed to shelter themselves under those laws, the situation of this country would be deplorable indeed. Social liberty must then yield to brutal licentiousness, and the honest of all conditions become a prey to the wicked. I am told these insurgents are determined in the prosecution of their profligate designs. Admit it to be so; government has already shewn itself able to controul them, and, when armed with your manly determinations, has sufficient force, under the providence of God, effectually to suppress these dangerous commotions, to punish the ringleaders, and to bring back the deluded to the duty of good citizens and good subjects. For the attainment of these desirable ends, I am bound in justice and duty to recommend to you to provide for the raising a sufficient body of men, under the rules and discipline of war, to march into the settlements of these insurgents, in order to aid and protect the magistrates and civil officers in the execution of those laws now existing, or such others as may at this critical juncture be found expedient, for restoring the public tranquility of the whole colony.

You have here my unreserved sentiments of the present state of your public affairs. I have much to wish they may penetrate into your hearts with the same warmth of sensibility that they flow from mine; and that you, with a becoming spirit, stand forth to vindicate the insulted honour and dignity of his Majesty's sacred person and government, in justice to your own violated rights, and in humanity to the duties you owe your much injured countrymen, who, from the very nature and obligation of civil society, claim from the legislature full security and protection in their persons and properties. And I have also much to wish you may wipe away the stain thrown, by these deluded people and their seditious ringleaders, upon an administration that has been unwearied in every possible attention towards the advancement of the prosperity and perfection of this community.

I gladly embrace the opportunity here offered me of making my grateful acknowledgments to the country for their gift of this very elegant and noble structure, for the residence of myself and successors in administration. A Palace, that is a public ornament and credit to the colony, as well as an honour to British America. A construction, I am persuaded, from the strength and choice of its materials, the integrity, diligence, and ability, of the architect, with the skill of the several artificers employed, will remain a lasting monument of the liberality of this country. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you the money already voted, and which has been taken up, will be sufficient to carry the plan into execution, and that too within a few months. The disbursements for carrying on this work are ready to be laid before you, whenever you have leisure to inspect them.

Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

I am to apply to you for a continuance of the present establishment of Fort Johnston, and to make immediate provision of powder and lead, for his Majesty's service and the public safety. Let us not longer remain unprovided with articles so essential to our defence, against the attempts of a foreign enemy, who may possibly at this day be in a state of war with Great-Britain, the guardian of our commerce, and protector from hostile invasion.

I am directed to lay before you a memorial from some merchants in London, to one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, respecting the packing and shipping of naval stores to the Mother country; therefore I hope you will give due attention to the regulations recommended in the same.

If these times had permitted, I should have recommended to you to establish a public seminary in some part of the back country of this colony, for the education of youth. An institution of this sort, and in those parts, would be very beneficial, by instructing the rising generation in the principles of religion and virtue, in that healthy and fertile climate. Possibly you may not loose sight of this object, on a more favourable opportunity.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

It is a pleasing consideration to me to reflect I have been happy in the favourable attention of this country. I confess I feel an ardent desire to experience the like testimony at this important crisis, and that we may with candour, sincerity, and firmness, co-operate in measures for the public good. Believe me the cause before us is not the cause of an individual, or an opposition merely to administration, but to the constitution. If therefore these seditions are not speedily suppressed, they may spread their contagion through the continent, and disturb the internal tranquility of every colony in his Majesty's American dominions. Suffer not then the malicious humours of dark designing malice, nor the intrigues of sedition, to turn us from the road of justice, or stagger us in the path of honour. These are the invaluable rights of honest men, and lead to virtues, which cast the brightest lustre on acts of legislation.

I shall detain you no longer than to inform you, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to indulge me with leave of absence from this government, I shall esteem myself honourably rewarded for my invariable endeavours to discharge the duties of my station, in promoting the welfare of this province, if I have the happiness on my return to England, to give my Royal master the assurance, that by your wisdom and vigour, I have been enabled to give stability, and a permanent regularity to the interior police of this country, and to restore among you the blessings of peace.

DECEMBER 14.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Esq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of North-Carolina.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of his Council, return your Excellency our sincere and affectionate thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

We acknowledge the importance of those objects recommended to us by your Excellency: The just state of the public accounts, and the most regular method of keeping them; the enquiry into the abuse of public offices and officers, and the discovery and detection of the counterfeiters of paper currency, are matters of real concern to the public, and we will, with all the powers we are possessed of, unite in every salutary measure to correct the abuses complained of, and to punish the guilty.

We cannot repress our indignation, when we consider of the outrages lately committed at Hillsborough, by a deluded people, under the direction of their seditious leaders; and we sympathize with your Excellency in the apt and suitable reflections you make upon a subject, which in every circumstance is so disgraceful to civil society, and indeed to human nature itself. We are truly sensible how much it behoves the honour of government to vindicate its authority, and to enforce the laws; and we assure your Excellency that we will, with our utmost zeal, join in any measure that may best tend to wipe away a stain thrown upon an administration, which every honest and intelligent man among us must confess has, with uniform uprightness, sought the prosperity and perfection of this community.

We take this opportunity to congratulate your Excellency upon your removal into the elegant and noble structure lately erected for the residence of yourself, and your successors in administration. We are not ignorant how much the public is indebted to your Excellency for adopting the plan and construction of a Palace, which will remain as a monument equally expressive of their bounty, and of your Excellency's correct and judicious application of it.

The idea of a public seminary in this province for the education of youth, as suggested by your Excellency, is a fresh proof of your tender concern for its prosperity. The object is important; morals and good government depend greatly on early instruction and virtuous example, and we hope in this, or some future session, a foundation may be laid for so desirable a purpose.

Your Excellency's intended absence from this government, by leave from his Majesty, would be more unfavourable to our wishes, if we did not hope it would be attended with the perfect re-establishment of your health; but however providence may dispose of you, Sir, we shall always retain the most grateful remembrance both of your public and private virtues, and we shall ever most chearfully bear testimony that your Excellency has omitted no part of the duties of your station to render stable and permanent the peace and good order of this country. And from hence we have the surest confidence that your Excellency will receive from his Majesty that approbation which he ever bestows on good and virtuous actions.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable Council,

IT affords me much satisfaction to find you concur with me in sentiments, with respect to the present situation of the public affairs of this country.

Your determination to join in such measures as will immediately tend to vindicate the honour of government, enforce the laws, and wipe away the dishonour thrown upon the present administration, correspond with that uniform attachment you have always shewn for the interest of our most gracious Sovereign and this government.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your good wishes for the re-establishment of my health, and for the honourable opinion you entertain of my exertions in the duties of my station. I shall take a sensible pleasure, on every proper occasion, to acknowledge that much of the success of my public endeavours has been owing to your counsel and advice.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Esq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of North Carolina.*

The humble ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of Assembly of the province of North-Carolina, return you our humble and hearty thanks, for your speech delivered to us at the opening of this sessions.

The tender concern for the welfare of this province with which your Excellency has pointed out the state of our public affairs, and the means of redressing grievances, prevalent and oppressive, deserves our warmest acknowledgments. The interest of those we represent, justice to public creditors, and the honour of government, equally require at our hands a clear and exact settlement of the public accounts; and to this important object, your Excellency may rely we shall with unwearied diligence apply ourselves.

The conduct of public officers in some parts of this province, perhaps, has given just cause of complaint. This, Sir, we would willingly believe hath not wholly arisen from a depravity of morals among the servants of the public; in some instances we are inclined to think it the consequence of an inconsistent and oppressive fee bill.

That act has annexed fees to unnecessary services, which in this country are never performed, yet ideal as they are, they are carefully attended to, and often received; in other cases, much to the prejudice of the officer, it has left services, necessary and incumbent, wholly unprovided for. To remedy this evil as far as we can, we consider, as being indispensibly our duty, and permit us, Sir, to assure you that to discharge it in this, as well as in every other instance, with chearfulness and fidelity, is an object to which we shall ever be attentive.

The great quantity of counterfeit certificates and proclamation bills, circulating among us, is a circumstance truly alarming to the whole province. It is injurious to individuals, and destructive of public credit. We conceive that nothing less than passing an act, for calling in all public certificates and paper currency circulating in this colony, can put an end to the fatal consequences attending so infamous an imposition on the inhabitants of this country.

The late daring and violent attack made on the Superior Court at Hillsborough, by the people who call themselves Regulators, we hold in the utmost detestation and abhorrence. The deliberate and preconceived malice with which it was contrived, and the brutal fury with which it was executed, equally bespeak them unawed by the laws of their country, insensible to every moral duty, and wickedly disaffected to government itself. The dissolute principles and licentious spirit, by which these people are actuated, and stand united, render them too formidable for the ordinary process at law. Sensible of this, Sir, we owe it to our Sovereign, our constituents, and ourselves, to adopt measures at once spirited and decisive.

The Palace erected by this province, for the residence of your Excellency and successors in office, is truly elegant and noble. To your unwearied attention and influence, and to the abilities and diligence of the architect, the inhabitants of this country owe that honour and credit it may reflect upon them.

We entirely agree with you, Sir, in the measure you propose of establishing a public school in the frontier part of this province. We are convinced that the peace and happiness of society much depend on a pious and liberal education of its members. To neglect an object so interesting and important, is to withhold from this country a blessing that will necessarily derive to it from a rising and instructed generation.

To continue and provide for the garrison at Fort Johnston, at the eve of a war, is both prudent and necessary. The safety and security of one of the principal trading ports in this province depend on it. We shall therefore pay due attention to this measure, as well as every other your Excellency has been pleased to recommend.

Your approaching departure from your government is a circumstance truly detrimental to the interests of this province, and is justly lamented. It is a misfortune peculiar to this country, that as soon as its Governor is become acquainted with its constitution, and the temper of its inhabitants, he is by some ill fated means or other, removed from us. Nothing, Sir, on this afflicting occasion, can afford us consolation, but a firm reliance that the well known benevolence of your disposition, and friendly concern for the welfare of mankind, will dispose you to use that influence your merit and station justly intitle you to, in favour of the constitutional liberties of North America in general, and the interests of this province in particular. Your steady and uniform endeavours to render every service to this country, have a just claim to the warmest return of gratitude and respect; and whithersoever you may go, you have the united and unfeigned wishes of this people for the peace and happiness of yourself and family.

RICHAD CASWEL, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

I THANK you for your truly loyal, spirited, and affectionate address. The highly honourable testimonies you give me, of your approbation of the several matters I have offered for your consideration, with your resolution to pursue vigorous and decisive measures in support of government, give new life to my hopes, and reanimate my zeal for your service. You cannot too much cherish and cultivate the liberal sentiments you have at this juncture embraced; sentiments nobly generous towards your King and country, and most honourable to yourselves.

I receive with sensations of gratitude and esteem the assurance you give me of the unfeigned wishes of the people of this province, for the felicity of my family. Though many powerful considerations require my return to England, you may rest in confidence, that in whatever circumstances I may be placed, or whatever part of his Majesty's dominions may be my residence, I shall be happy to take a part, as far as the narrow sphere of my influence may reach, in favour of the true liberties of his Majesty's subjects in America, and the peculiar interests of this province. Neither time nor distance can ever efface from my mind, the just sense of the obligations I owe you for your favourable opinion of my public services, and assurances of support against the secret and open abettors of the insurgents.

That very elegant and noble structure the PALACE, which has been erected here by this province, for the residence of his Excellency the Governor, and his successors in office, being now very near compleatly finished; the opening of the same, together with the King's birth day, were celebrated here on Wednesday last: At noon a royal salute was fired from the battery, and in the evening his Excellency gave a very grand and noble entertainment and ball at the Palace, at which were present the Hon. his Majesty's Council of this province, the House of Assembly, a very great number of Gentlemen and Ladies from different parts of the country, and the principal Gentlemen and inhabitants of this town. About eight in the evening the company were entertained with a very grand and surprizing exhibition of fire works, which were played off in the back yard of the Palace. A bonfire was also lighted up, and great plenty of liquor given to the populace.

This day arrived here from Charles Town, Mr. John Owens, who, in the month of August last sailed from London in the brig Serjeant Glyn, Capt. Mongridge, for this place, with a valuable cargo of goods on board for Mr. Robert Williams. This vessel, after a very tedious passage, came on the coast, and was up with the bar three times, but no pilot going out to bring them in, they were, by a violent gale of wind, driven to the southward, and proving very leaky, and their pumps choaking with the sand ballast they had on board, she went down under them, about 50 leagues off Charles Town bar; the crew took to their boat, and were seven hours at sea, till happily taken up by a vessel, and carried into Charles Town. The miscarriage of this vessel must be a very great loss to this place, and is chiefly owing to the negligence of our pilots; the establishment of whom, upon a better footing, should seem to be an object worthy the consideration of the legislature.

To the Hon. MAURICE MOORE, *Esq; at Newbern.*

SIR, ORANGE, Nov. 23, 1770.

THE other day I received an open letter from you, by the hand of Mr. John Butler, and observe the contents. You say it is an answer to a letter you received from a person who stiles himself A True Regulator, and suppose it to be from Mr. Husbands and me. As to the letter I know nothing about it, or the author, I having always subscribed my name to all the letters I ever wrote; however, as your answer relates to the resolution, I shall chearfully undertake to answer it, especially as you have charged us with what we are wholly innocent of, and some things we are wholly unacquainted with. You charge Husbands and me with being the essence of that regulation, which has produced so much irregularity in the province. If you would only turn yourself round, and view the many enormities, extortions, and exactions, daily practised on us by lawyers, clerks, registers, sheriffs, &c. I am sure you could not in truth count us the essence of it.

As to charging you with writing friendly to Col. Fanning, I never charged you or any other man about it, except Col. Fanning himself, for exposing your private letter. However I observe you plead much in his behalf, to excuse his extortion, even to the calling our laws and table of fees intricate and confused; so that no two judges can agree in the construction of them, and then recommend us to use charity on his plea of ignorance &c. Pray, Sir, use that same charity towards us and our ignorance, and I am sure you will not wonder the people are confused also under such laws, especially as we have so many similar cases of convulsions and confusions daily published in every news-paper. But pray, Sir, observe, by the way, Fanning had not one similar case in the whole province, not even his predecessors; and it is observable also that he could not possibly raise such a fortune from nothing in a few years, and maintain such extravagance as he did, but by extortion, and grinding the face of the poor. Besides, he endeavoured to engage the registers in some other counties to follow his example, but none of their consciences proved large enough. As to Tyrel's case, I always thought his crime did not deserve to take his life, nor indeed all his fortune. And as to Mr. Husbands's case, almost every man in the whole county was eye and ear witness to it themselves; and ever so much scholastic stating of facts, that you or any other can contrive, will not beat us out of a known truth. How were Milner and Nash strangers to them that imprisoned Husbands? You say Husbands, you believe, was imprisoned at the suit of the Crown; but I believe the Crown had commenced no suit against him till after the giving them bonds. He was imprisoned by guards, procured by lawyers, clerks, and other extortionate officers, collected for that purpose; and so an officers got his bonds, and was there in company with them. How is the case then just as you have stated it? Every body believes there was a joint confederacy of extortionate officers to cow him from bringing their extortions to light; and I believe, had evidence been allowed, it would have appeared so to the jury. How could it appear otherwise? He was first taken without a warrant, not by any sheriff or civil officer, but by a banditti of lawyers, clerks, tavern keepers, &c. sent to gaol without a mittimus, then taken out at midnight, put under guard, tied his feet under the horse's belly, a gallows fixed in the gaol, and his trial to be under the mouths of cannon, and could not even walk within the limits assigned him, but bayonets thrusting at him, and other weapons of war; and, after all, not one jot or tittle could be proved against him. You say Mr. Hooper well knew that no such allegation as duress could be proved against Mr. Milner. It was not possible Mr. Hooper could well know any such thing. Husbands had several messages sent him before the court that 300l. was the sum agreed on for him to pay. This first put it in his head that that sum would pacify them, for it was no matter to whom it was paid, so it went among the fraternity; and I verily think, on the whole, it would have appeared duress to every man who had the smallest degree of candour or humanity in their composition. So much for that case: And now I will endeavour to answer in order every queit on you have asked, that I am, or so far as I am concerned. And as to your first question, I can take God to witness that it was for the sake of public justice that we prosecuted every officer, and not for resentment, spite, malice, nor gain; but the motive that stirred me up, was the repeated cries of the poor oppressed people.

2dly. It was for the reformation of Magistrates, and other officers, that we sued on the penal laws, and not for the sake of the penalty. We had bound ourselves up not even to bear expences with the money, but to apply it to pay off extortionate fees. You took care, however, among you, that we should get little money that way, or let many of them be reformed, but they were rather established in their cursed evil extortionate practices.

3dly. In answer to your third question, Solomon says: "Oppression will make a wise man mad, and if you tread "upon a worm it will turn and fight." We were wholly deprived of justice. I dare say, try it when you will, three fourths of the people in this country will say, even on oath, that they verily believe we were deprived of justice.

4thly. As to the ambuscade being laid for Mr. Henderson and Fanning, the report is entirely groundless, at least as far as I know.

5thly. I can truly say it is out of pure love to ourselves, our neighbours, and our posterity, that we intend unwearied for our constitutional rights and privileges, and not to protect any particular or private property whatsoever.

6thly. It is in support of government that we chuse to keep our money until we have some probability or assurance that it will be applied towards the support of government.

Can any just man blame us for this, or say we have not a just cause to withhold it, when we have had but one sheriff these thirteen years who have settled their public accounts.

As to the 7th question, I am not concerned to answer it, having never beat a sheriff in my life; and as to Demosthenes, Cicero, or the P. S. of the letter, I know nothing about, nor who they was: A. H. should think it the happiest day I ever saw, if I could with security to my property betake myself to a quiet and honest industry, it is all my heart's desire. And as to running the country to 7 or 8000l. cost, it is astonishing to think that any government should run to such cost purely to screen and uphold a lawless pack of unjust extortionate officers, insolvent sheriffs, roguish bonds, &c. and as to quelling us by a military force, rather than allow us the just execution of that confused law you speak of; for that, justly executed, would satisfy every one. But if we must fall a sacrifice to that military force, we shall not be the first, but must bear it, for death itself is better than such slavery. Is it possible you cannot know our just complaint, or are you wilfully blind and deaf to our calamities? Some for a debt of 43s. has paid 56l. cost, and executions out for 148l. more. Another lent a horse to an Attorney, and for asking him again was put in prison and ruined. But what am I going to undertake? It would take a large folio volume to contain our complaints of that nature. You say if any person has been unjustly dealt by, let him apply to the law, and he shall be redressed. Alas! Sir, some of us have attended court, court after court, these two years and upwards, with our complaints, to your knowledge, and has almost brought ourselves to the brink of ruin, by attending court, and paying the cost of malicious prosecutions; and are no nearer redress than we were at first. I shall now in return ask you a few questions, and shall be glad to receive distinct answers to them. 1st When the Governor had promised us the Attorney General's assistance, signifying the King hated nothing more than extortion in his officers, why did you put off the trials, except a few against Col. Fanning, the first court, court after court, till the evidences were tired out, and then shew such a dislike to our prosecuting them as you did both personally in court, and by this your letter? 2dly. Why was you so careful on every of the said trials, except the first, as to hide from us the just fees? Was not this to keep us just where we were, at an uncertainty what they ought to take, that they might still carry on their extortion? 3dly. Why was the suit against Patrick Craton, for a malicious prosecution, and against Mr. Husbands, continued from court to court, and never suffered to come to trial? Was it not because the laws are so clear in their favour, that they would certainly be cleared, and the country then would be afraid no longer to prosecute officers? Many of these questions I might ask, but least I should tire your patience I conclude, and subscribe myself Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES HUNTER.

P. S. There is one question occurs, which I think too material to be omitted; that is, when you shewed so much earnestness to prosecute rioters, on the side of the country, and yet when Fanning and Hart, who were officers, were indicted for a riot, and the bill found, why was them suits never suffered to come to trial at all? J. H.

LONDON, *October* 23.

The mention of the death of Mrs. Rooke, at her seat near Canterbury, brings to our remembrance two anecdotes relating to Admiral Rooke, father in-law to that Lady, in the supplement to the Biographia Britannica, which are worthy remembrance:

"Sir George Rooke was chosen in several Parliaments the Representative for Portsmouth; but in that House, his free and independent spirit did not recommend him much to ministerial favour. An attempt was made to ruin him in King William's esteem, and to get him removed from the Admiralty Board, but that Prince answered plainly, "I will not; Sir George Rooke served me faithfully at sea, and I will never displace him for acting as he thinks most for the service of his country, in the House of Commons." An answer truly worthy of a British King, as it tends to preserve the freedom of our constitution, and the liberty of Parliament."

The other is. "That in his private life he was a good husband and a kind master, lived hospitably towards his neighbours, and left behind him a moderate fortune; so moderate, that when he came to make his will it surprized those who were present; but Sir George assigned the reason in a few words. "I do not leave much (said he) but what I leave was honestly got in; it never cost a sailor a tear, nor the nation a farthing." He died in the year 1709."

An ESTIMATE *of the* LAND FORCES *and the* MARINE STRENGTH *of the* SPANIARDS.

SPAIN was formerly under a necessity of keeping on foot a very large military force, on account of its many dependencies in Europe; but the far greater part being dismembered from it at the treaty of Utrecht, that necessity ceased; yet by reason of the several wars, both in Italy and Africa, the Spanish military establishment has continued still very considerable.

In the year 1760, the Spanish forces consisted of the following troops:

1. INFANTRY.

Thirty-two Spanish regiments, which made seventy-eight battalions, among which were six battalions of Spanish, and six battalions of Walloon guards with two battalions of matrosses, and eight battalions of marines.

		Men.
Total		46876
	battalions.	
2 Italian regiments	4	2120
3 Walloon	6	3120
3 Irish	6	3120
3 Swiss	6	4440
33 Militia	33	31100
4 Invalids	8	4800
		47696

2. CAVALRY. Men.

Twenty two regiments, containing 46 squadrons and in which are included the horse guards	6114

3. DRAGOONS.

10 Regiments, 20 squadrons	2560

4 INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Fifteen	2005
In all	58375

The situation of Spain, the discovery of the New World, the distance of its European dependencies, gradually produced a navy, which at length became very considerable, and under Philip II was, after the conquest of Portugal, the most powerful in Europe. But since the miscarriage of its expedition against England in 1588, it has continually declined, and under Charles II was at a very low ebb. Philip V and his successors attending to the restoration of it, in the year 1760 it consisted of

Ships of the line	—	—	—	47
Frigates	—	—	—	25
Chebecs	—	—	—	14
Packet boats	—	—	—	4
Bomb ketches	—	—	—	7

which required 42100 guns, 7170 gunners, 6870 marines, and 45,960 seamen

The stations for the men of war are, Cadiz, Corunna, Ferrol, and Carthagena; the harbours of which, together with those of Barcelona and Malaga, are strongly fortified.

Since the year 1760, the Spanish army has been considerably augmented; and it was said, at the latter end of last year, to amount to 133,000 men, including 10,000 new-raised militia

Since the above time they have also built seven ships of the line at Ferrol, and four frigates, besides four ships of eighty guns, at Carthagena, and three frigates; so that it is probable their Navy now should be considered as consisting of

Ships of the line	—	—	—	58
Frigates	—	—	—	26

And to our certain knowledge this supposition for the year 1766, several of their ships were deemed unfit for service, and ordered to be broke up.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 10.

On Monday, last, departed this life, in the 38th year of his age, GABRIEL CAY, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs in the Lower District of James river; a Gentleman who discharged the duties of office, and those of a Magistrate, with great honour and integrity, and whose good sense and amiable qualities endeared him to all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His Honour the President has been pleased to appoint Col. Cary Selden to succeed that Gentleman in the office of Comptroller for that district.

Capt. Dudley, after a passage of 14 weeks, is arrived in York river from London.

In the Secretary's Office, January 8, 1771.

WHEREAS it appears from sundry depositions of persons lately arrived from Hispaniola, and which were this day read in Council, that the late account of the plague's being in that island, however probable at first, is not founded in truth, his Honour the President therefore, with the unanimous advice of the Council, was pleased to revoke the late instructions for performing quarantine, of which notice was directed to be given in the Virginia Gazette.

By order of the Council,

JOHN BLAIR, jun. Cl. Con:

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday *the* 31*st day of* January, 1771, *at the house of Col.* Bernard Moore, *in* King William *county*,

ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND for the life of Col. *Bernard Moore*, lying on *Mattapony* river, in the said county, being the land whereon Colonel *Moore* lives. Also the fee simple of 1125 acres of exceeding fine well timbered land, lying in the said county, on *Pamunkey* river, below *Ruffin's* ferry, where Colonel *Moore* formerly lived. The above lands are subject to Mrs. *Moore's* dower. At the same time will be sold, all the personal estate belonging to Colonel *Moore*, consisting of a quantity of plate, houshold and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, corn, fodder, plantation utensils, and 16 house servants. And on *Tuesday* the 5th of *February*, being the day after *Hanover* court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at *Richmond* town, in the said county of *Hanover*, the remainder of Colonel *Moore's* slaves, being near 100, amongst which are tradesmen of several sorts. All the above estate hath been conveyed to the subscribers as trustees, for the purpose of paying Colonel *Moore's* debts. As it is the desire of the trustees to make the most of the estate for the benefit of the creditors, they request that the persons that have mortgages on, or demands against the estate, will attend the sale, to adjust them, and see that every thing is conducted to their satisfaction. Twelve months credit will be allowed for the above estate, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON, and
JACK POWER,
} Trustees.

DUMFRIES, *January* 1, 1771.

On the 4*th of* March *next, at* Prince William *court-house, will be SOLD*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 800 acres, within three miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat dwelling house, pleasantly situated, and other convenient houses for cropping. And on the 21 day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be sold, a tract of land in *Frederick* county, containing 200 acres, known by the name of *David Wood's* creek. The said lands were directed by Capt. *Wm Bennett*, deceased, to be sold by his Executors, to satisfy his creditors. Long credit will be given for great part of the purchase money.

WILLIAM CARR.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, by virtue of a decree of Hanover *court, at the court-house, on* Wednesday *the* 23*d of this instant* (January).

THIRTEEN LIKELY *VIRGINIA* BORN

SLAVES,

consisting of men, women and children, of the estate of *James Blackwell*, jun. to satisfy his creditors. Three years credit will be allowed for the greatest part of the money, and 12 months for the remainder, giving bond and good security.

At the same time and place will likewise be exposed to public sale, about TWENTY valuable Virginia born SLAVES, men, women, and boys, for ready money, taken by virtue of executions, by the sheriff of *Hanover*.

To be LET to the lowest bidder, at the glebe, in Berkeley *parish*, Spotsylvania *county, on the last* Friday *in* January *next*,

THE building a GLEBE HOUSE 28 by 26 feet, a plan of which will be shewn at the day. Also a barn and a garden. The undertaker to be paid at laying the next levy.

OLIVER TOWLES,
} Commissioners.

NANSEMOND, *Sack Point, January* 5, 1771.

To be LET upon FREIGHT to Whitehaven, *or* Glasgow,

THE ship Brothers, of *Whitehaven*, *Thomas Williamson* master, *British* built, five years old, burthen 170 tons or thereabouts now lying at *Sack Point, Nansemond* river. For terms apply to the Captain on board.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Westmoreland* county, in *Virginia*, on *Sunday* the 23*d* day of *December*, 1770, MATTHEW THORP, an *Irish* convict servant, about 27 years of age, a very remarkable, having a blemish on his left eye, and the third finger of his right hand he cannot bend towards, one of his legs has several hard lumps, occasioned by the bite of a dog, his hair is very black, and much inclined; he took with him two *Virginia* cloth jackets, a purple and white crape coat unfinished, a brown holland ditto, an old livery coat, most of the yellow lining worn out; likewise a good double breasted flannel jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, and a pair of purple and white *Aberdeen* knit hose, and a pair of country made shoes to tie; as to linen and stockings it is uncertain what he had, as the subscriber has lost several shirts, and sundry thread hose, which it is probable he took; he has been seen lately in *Richmond* county. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, shall receive THREE POUNDS current money reward. GILBERT CAMPBELL.

CAME to my plantation, some time in *July*, two oxen, one a dark brindle, the other a red and white spotted, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a slit and under keel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 6l. ELIZABETH COOKE.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie* county, on *Gravelly* run, a likely half blooded forrel mare, about six years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high not branded, has had a roached mane, and bob tail, but grown out, her near hind foot white half way to her knee. Posted, and appraised to 10l. WILLIAM EPPES, jun.

PURSUANT to the Act of the General Assembly we the Subscribers this Day repaired to the public Treasury and having examined the Treasurer's Accounts of Receipts and Payments since the last Settlement and carefully compared them with the proper Vouchers, find them all fairly and justly stated. The Balance remaining in his Hands due to the public Account amounts to seven hundred and sixty-seven Pounds five Shillings and four Pence three Farthings. The Balance received for sundry Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of the old Treasury Notes amounted to eight thousand one hundred and eleven Pounds thirteen Shillings and six Pence half Penny, of which we have burnt and destroyed six thousand six hundred and forty nine pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence, and left in the Treasurer's Hands in Gold and Silver one thousand four hundred and sixty one Pounds sixteen Shillings and an half Penny the Balance. There also appears to have been received of the Taxes and Duties appropriated to the Redemption of the new Treasury Bills the Sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty four Pounds four Shillings and seven Pence, which, together with the other two Balances, the Treasurer produced to us and the Whole remains with him to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our Hands this 27th of *December*, 1770.

LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR, jun.
BEN: WALLER,
GEORGE WYTHE.

NORFOLK, *January* 1, 1771.

Just imported from Liverpool, *in the ship* Young Samuel, Robert Smith, *master, and to be sold by the subscribers*,

SALT, COALS, CORDAGE of all sorts and sizes, SAIL CANVAS, ANCHORS, REFINED SUGAR, &c. &c.

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

N. B. Said vessel will take in TOBACCO or DEER SKINS for *Liverpool* at a very moderate freight.

WILL BE SOLD, *On* Friday *the* 9*th of* February, *at* Mecklenburg *court-house*,

TWENTY-FIVE likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES;

among which are several young wenches that have tended in a house; the others are men, women and children. They will be sold for ready money, or good merchants notes payable the ensuing *April* General Court. The title indisputable, and will be made to the purchasers on the day of sale. FRANCIS WILLIS.

WILL, a Negro man slave belonging to the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Esq; ran away from *Chatterton* quarter, in *Stafford* county, about the 10th of *October* last; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has lost some of his toes off one or both his feet, and is bald on the top of his head, occasioned by what is called a scald head; had on a blue fearnought jacket; otherwise cloathed as Negroes generally are. Any person who delivers him to Mr. *Thomas Lawson*, at the *Neabsco* iron works, the overseer at *Chatterton*, or the subscriber, shall receive a reward of THREE POUNDS, paid by

GRIFFIN GARLAND.

PORTSMOUTH, *January* 2, 1771.

FIFTY choice *Virginia* born SLAVES will be sold at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 4th of *February* next, the time of payment for which will be made convenient to purchasers, and an undoubted title made to the SLAVES, by

4 HUGH M'MEKIN.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly, on Thursday *the* 31*st of* January *next, will be exposed to sale, on the premises*,

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of exceeding good LAND, now in the possession of *John Rootes*, adjoining the land whereon *Gloucester* court house stands, the line running within a few yards of the court-house door. The land will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Six months credit will be allowed for two thirds of the money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond and security to

THE TRUSTEES.

N. B. Mr. *Francis Whiting* will shew the land to any person inclinable to view it before the day of sale.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the last will and testament of Benjamin Du Val, *deceased, on the premises, in* Henrico *county*,

ALL the estate of the said *Benjamin Du Val*, consisting of a valuable tract of land on *Tuckahoe* creek, containing 386 acres, and 25 bushels of wheat town thereon. Also a good dwelling house, with all convenient out houses; there are about 80 acres of fine meadow land, some of which will bring good tobacco. Likewise all the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, wheat, fodder, and a very good fluil that holds 50 gallons, a parcel of carpenter's and joiner's tools, a good set of surveyor's instruments, 6 choice wheat fans with two riddles in each, that work both together, 18 choice slaves, mostly *Virginia* born; among them a good pair of sawyers, a carpenter and cooper; 4 valuable house wenches and cooks, all the plantation utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Two years credit will be given for the land, and 12 months for all sums above 25s. to bear interest from the date; but if the money is paid on the day it becomes due, the interest will be abated. The purchasers must give bond, with approved security.

All persons that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known by the day of sale, and those indebted, to pay off their accounts. The sale begins on *Thursday*, the 17*th of January*, 1771.

ROBERT DU VAL, Executor.

DUMFRIES, *December* 17, 1770.

To be CHARTERED to any port in EUROPE,

THE snow *Hibernia*, Capt. *John Robertson*, burthen 150 tons or thereabouts, a strong well built vessel, properly found, and ready to go to sea on the shortest warning.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 14, 1770.

Pursuant to the will of Dr. John Sutherland, *will be set up to the highest bidder, and* SOLD *in the town of* Fredericksburg,

A WHOLE acre LOT in the said town, situated on the main street, and now in the occupation of Mr. *James Robb*. There is every convenient house on the said lot suitable for a merchant or private Gentleman, and all at present in tolerable repair. The purchaser to have possession of the same at the expiration of Mr. *Robb's* term, which happens next *October*. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and six months credit allowed, on bond and approved security. The sale will be before Captain *Weedon's* door, on the 3d *Thursday* in *February*.

ROBERT BRENT.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to the last will and testament of* Robert Jones, *deceased, the following tracts of* LAND, *viz.*

SEVEN hundred and fifty acres, lying in *Pittsylvania* county, adjoining the lands of Mr. *Benjamin Terry*. 900 acres, lying in *Halifax* county, adjoining the lands of *Ephraim Hill* and *John Phelps*. 640 acres, lying in *Charlotte* county, on *Twitty's* creek. Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above mentioned lands, may know the terms by applying to Col. *Paul Carrington* of *Charlotte* county. If the tract lying in *Charlotte* county is not sold at private sale, before *Charlotte* court day, in *April* next, it will be that day, at the court house, sold to the highest bidder, on 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and security to

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

On Thursday, *the* 3*d of* January *next, will be exposed to sale, at* Gloucester *court-house, for ready money*,

A PARCEL of choice SLAVES, now in the possession of *John Rootes*, under a writ of fieri facias issued out of *Gloucester* court by the Honourable *William Nelson*, against THE TRUSTEES.

RICHMOND county, *December* 23, 1770

RUN away from the subscriber on *Tuesday* the 20th instant, a convict servant man named JOHN EWEN, a joiner by trade, has been in the country about 3 years is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a little pitted with the small pox, has light grey eyes, and wears his own hair, which is light brown, short, curled and bushy and is about 24 years of age; had on when he went away a new blue fearnought jacket, *British* make, and such as sailors usually wear; country made shoes not blacked, yarn stockings and leather breeches. I imagine he will endeavour to pass for a sailor, and get off in some vessel. Whoever secures the said servant so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS; and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

For SALE, or to be RENTED for one year, and entered on immediately,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND in *Albemarle* county, lying on *Hardware* river, on which there is a large ſtore, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtable, and other convenient houſes. The land is very level, and will produce good corn, wheat, or tobacco; and the plantation is in very good order. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, the above plantation, may come and ſee the place. The terms, and time of payment, will be made known by *James Buchanan*, merchant at *Richmond*; or by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes. [6w] PETER DAVIE.

To be SOLD at the plantation where Mr. Robert Alcock *lives, in the county of* Culpeper, *on the laſt of* February *next*,

TWELVE thouſand acres of LAND, lying on the fork of *Rappidan*, and *Robinſon*'s river, in the ſaid county. Credit will be given till the 25th of *October* following, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; and a diſcount allowed, at the rate of *5 per cent. per ann.* for prompt payment. The land will be ſold in parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has directions to ſhew it to any perſon who is deſirous of ſeeing it before the day of ſale.

CHARLES GRYMES,
t. f. BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

A large parcel of very fine

SLAVES,

Virginia born, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *John Armiſtead*, deceaſed, will be ſold on *Thurſday* the 24th of *January*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at the battery, in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, for ready money, by the executors. At the ſame time will be ſold 25 very fine SLAVES, for ready money only.

HARDWARE RIVER, *Albemarle, Dec.* 10, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donalds*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at this place, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books (or Meſſ. *Peterfield Trent*'s and *Hector M'Aleſter*'s) to come and ſettle them; and in order to prevent diſputes hereafter, bonds will be required for their reſpective balances; for which purpoſe I will regularly attend at this place after the firſt of *January* next. Thoſe who fail to come and ſettle their accounts after that time may depend on their accounts being put in ſuit, without farther notice, and muſt blame themſelves for being put to expence and trouble, which I would willingly avoid. As it will be out of my power to make perſonal application to every one with whom I have buſineſs, it is expected thoſe concerned will pay ſtrict regard to this advertiſement. PETER DAVIE.

THE ſubſcriber having given up the management of the ſtore kept by him at *Shockoe*, on account of *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Company, of *Glaſgow*, requeſts that all thoſe who are indebted to him on open account, will come and ſettle their reſpective balances. Bonds, or other ſpecialties, to prevent diſputes, will be required; for which purpoſe he will attend regularly at this place till the firſt of *September* next. This advertiſement, together with the indulgence already given, will, he flatters himſelf, prevent a more diſagreeable application. The goods at that ſtore are now ſold under the direction of *Alexander Buchanan*, where the cuſtomers may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

[6w] JAMES BUCHANAN.

KING and QUEEN, *December* 13, 1770.

WHEREAS my apprentice *William Bray* abſented himſelf from my ſervice ſome time in *June*, 1769, I therefore forewarn all perſons from employing or entertaining him, under any pretence whatever. THOMAS HILL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Amherſt* county, a likely Negro fellow who calls himſelf PAUL, appears to be 23 years of age, is 5 feet 6 inches high, and has loſt three of his fore teeth; has on an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, and a leather hat. He was lately brought into this county by one *James Ray*, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſervant, and now in gaol on ſuſpicion of felony. The Negro ſays he is a tanner by trade, and is the property of *John Patrick*, who ſometime paſt kept a ſtore and tan-yard in *Lancaſter* county, *Pennſylvania*, and at preſent lives on *Suſquehannah* in *Baltimore* county, *Maryland*. The owner of the ſaid ſlave is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges to

RICHARD ALLCOCK, Gaoler.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living in *Cheſterfield* county, the 30th of laſt *June*, a mulatto man ſlave named AARON, who brought ſuit againſt my father, *Henry Randolph*, in the General Court, for his freedom, in the name of *Aaron Griffing*, but the ſuit was determined laſt *October* was twelve months in my father's favour, though probably the ſaid fellow may change his name, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman, as many of his colour got their freedom that court. The ſaid fellow is 22 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, marked on each cheek I. R, the letters are very dull, has ſtrait hair, and a very remarkable ſet of teeth, which ride one above another. The ſaid fellow is now out-lawed. Whoever brings his head, ſeparate from his body, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, and if brought alive, or ſecured ſo that I may get him, FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry ſaid fellow out of the country.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt* county, on the branches of *Rucker's Run*, a ſmall bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder O, with a ſtroke in the middle, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on each ſide of her back, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a hollow ſtar in her forehead, and has a mealy ſtreak down her noſe. Appraiſed to 3 l. JOHN DEPRIEST.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt* county, on *Tye River*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, has a blaze face, and branded on the near buttock SD.

ALEXANDER CISNALL.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt* county, a black horſe, about 4 feet 10 inches high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, and branded on the near buttock with the letter M. Appraiſed to 3 l. JOHN DEPRIEST.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, a black mare, with a blaze in her face, and not branded, about 6 years old, 4 feet and a half high, her near hind foot white, and ſome white on her off, a half roach mane, her tail bobbed, but grown out, and her near fore foot white, and trots. Appraiſed to 8 l. 10s. JOEL CASH.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's quarters, in *Fauquier* county, the following cattle, *viz.* At the mill quarter, a blackiſh coloured ſteer, with ſome white in his face, marked in the right ear with a crop and underkeel, the left long and underkeeled. At the pignut quarter, a reddiſh brindled cow (who has had a calf ſince taken up) marked in the right ear with an underkeel, the left cropped and underkeeled. The ſteer is appraiſed to 4 l. the cow and calf to 3 l 10s. PEARSON CHAPMAN.

WARWICK, *Nov.* 3, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this colony ſoon, requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſtore he keeps for Meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donald* and company of *Glaſgow*, to pay their reſpective balances; at leaſt to ſettle their accounts by bond or other ſpecialty, for he would willingly prevent diſputes with his ſucceſſour. The buſineſs at this ſtore, will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Simon Fraſer*, and their ſtores in *Prince Edward* and *Mecklenburg* will be continued as formerly. 6 ROBERT DONALD.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*: it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two ſtory brick houſe, with all convenient out houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, *Nanſemond*,
t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portſmouth*.

FAUQUIER county, *October* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th of this inſtant, a mulatto fellow named WILL, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 34 years of age, is well ſet, has a ſmooth inſinuating way of talking, he has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, though as I never took notice of it myſelf don't know on which ſide of his face, he has a large ſcar upon his right leg, occaſioned by the cut of an ax: Had on when he went away a blue duffil coat lined with red ſhalloon, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trowſers, a felt hat about half worn, a pair of coarſe ſtore ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he took with him a pair of *Ruſſia* drill breeches, two waiſtcoats, one a light coloured frize, and the other a black duroy, and an oznabrig coat. He has worked ſome time at the carpenters and coopers trade, though knows but little of either, but is a tolerable good turner, and has taken with him ſeveral of his tools, though as they may be troubleſome to carry he probably may ſell them, and being an artful ſubtle fellow, imagine he will go as much in diſguiſe as poſſible, to prevent ſuſpicion. Having reaſon to believe, from the information of his companions, that he intends to ſteer his courſe for the back country or the upper part of *Maryland*, I will give to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid fellow to me, in *Fauquier* county, near the court-houſe, 31. reward, if taken up in this county or any of the adjacent counties, if out of the colony, 5l. beſides what the law allows.

JAMES SCOTT, jun.

October 1, 1770.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting the wife of the ſubſcriber, or to tranſact any buſineſs with her, on my account, as I will not pay any more debts of her contracting, nor allow her receipts to be good. THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Winchеſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty-five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent.* The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland* county, a dark brown ſteer, about 3 years old, marked on the right ear a ſlit and overkeel, the left a ſwallow fork and underkeel. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2 l. 10s. EDWARD TABB.

WARWICK, *Nov.* 7, 1770.

WHEREAS I intend for *Great Britain* ſome time in the enſuing fall, I have thought proper to give this early intimation of my deſign to my cuſtomers, to enable them with more conveniency to come and ſettle their accounts, before my departure, by giving bond, or other ſpecialty, for their balances. The propriety of this meaſure is ſo obvious that I flatter myſelf it will be readily complied with. The buſineſs after the firſt day of *September* next, will be carried on under the management of Mr. *James Fairley*.

6 JOHN ESDALE.

WHEREAS I have the following tracts of LAND in *Bedford*, *Pittſylvania*, and *Botetourt* counties for SALE, and have eſtimated the value of each tract, for which I will take NEGROES, TOBACCO, HEMP, and WHEAT, as far as 2000 l. I have alſo about 3000 acres to ſell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, and about 14000 acres, the remains of the *Randolph*'s land, for the *Pleaſants*.

700	Acres, the *Royal Foreſt*, 100 acres in plantation, with large orchards, whereon hath been made upwards of 1000 gallons of brandy in one year,	*f.* 600
2200	Acres, with three plantations, a good ſaw-mill and griſt-mill, with bolting cloths for merchant and country work, all which goes by water,	1000
900	Acres, on *Little Otter* river, with plantation, *&c.*	500
400	Acres, *Little Otter* ſquare,	200
330	Acres, *Fear*'s place, plantation, *&c.*	150
530	Acres, *Preſton*'s place, plantation, *&c.*	210
300	Acres, *Crab Foreſt*, plantation, *&c.* on *Gooſe Creek*,	150
300	Acres, on *Crab Orchard Creek*, and *Gooſe Creek*,	180
650	Acres, on *Blackwater*, and *Simmons's Run*, *Pittſylvania*,	140
363	Acres, on *Mill Creek*, plantation, *&c.*	100
453	Acres, on *Glady* branch of *Gooſe Creek*,	100
7300	Acres, on *Stanton* river, *Indian Run*, and *Gill's Creek*, with two plantations, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	750
286	Acres, on *Stanton* river,	60
368	Acres, on *Gill's Creek*, plantation, *&c.*	100
1000	Acres, on *Blackwater* river, with two plantations, *&c.*	100
3000	Acres, in partnerſhip with Capt. *Iſham Talbot*,	300
15000	Acres, in *Pittſylvania*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1500
2500	Acres, on *Gooſe Creek*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	250
15500	Acres, in *Botetourt* county, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1550

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to me, at *New London*, in *Bedford* county.

W. MEAD.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

RUN away, without any known provocation, the 19th of *November*, 1770, from the ſubſcriber, near *Orange* court houſe, *Virginia*, four likely Negro men ſlaves, to wit, SAMBO, alias SAM, from *Africa* about 19 years ago, about 32 years old; the other three are *Virginia* born; EDOM is aged 22, and BEN and TOM about 17 each. They have got new cotton ſuits, capes to their jackets, and cotton wrappers to their legs, ſhoes of ſtiff leather, hind quarters entirely without ſeam, and the bottoms very broad and nailed.

SAM is of a middle ſtature, large over, and ſtooping in the ſhoulders, has had for ſome years paſt an excreſcence or ſwelling under his left ear, has back marked by whipping when young, though much indulged lately; he carried with him an old grey fine cloth coat, a brown linen ditto, a blue ſtuff jacket, white ſhirt, a kind of laced hat, with a black band, &c. a box to carry part of his cloaths, talks badly, though a ſenſible artful fellow, and is a tolerable blackſmith.

EDOM is tall, ſtraight, more yellow than the others, took with him green bound cloth wrappers, grey ſale ſtockings, one of them patched, has dyed his cotton jacket brown, and put pockets in and cuffs to it.

BEN is rather tall of his age, his wool low down his forehead, eye-brows large and prominent, appears to be ſwelled about his eyes, though natural, and has a jacket of the ſame cloth of *Sam*'s coat.

TOM is not ſo tall as *Ben*, middle ſized of his age, remarkable large feet, long bony face, large teeth, and apt to ſhew them, liſps a little, and has an old felt hat, part of the brim burnt.

Any perſon or perſons that will ſecure, and contrive intelligence thereof, or convey to the ſubſcriber's houſe, all or any of the above mentioned ſlaves, ſhall, according to the ſervice, &c. have an immediate AMPLE REWARD. JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up on *Caſſie Creek*, in *Amherſt* county, a black mare, one of her hind feet is white, paces, is very much ſurfeited, and branded on the near ſhoulder R. Appraiſed to 4 l. 10s. JAMES BROWN.

TAKEN up on the head of *Buffalo* creek, *Botetourt* county, a dark grey horſe, 13 hands high, about 6 years old, a natural trotter, his near fore foot white, branded on the off ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock G. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10s. JOHN GIBSON.

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